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LETTER DATED 10 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by my Government to bring to your attention once again the tragic deterioration of the situation in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, since the deployment of the international security force (KFOR) and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

From 12 June to 7 December 1999, 485 persons have been killed (22 of them slaughtered, 84 massacred and 5 burned), 667 kidnapped or reported missing and 264 wounded; 387 cases of physical assault, maltreatment and infliction of grievous bodily harm have been reported; and 345 cases of threat have been registered.

Many cities, towns and villages have been ethnically cleansed of Serbs and other non-Albanians (Prizren, Djakovica, Pec, Srbica, Podujevo, Vucitrn and Glogovac; 11 villages in the Municipality of Istok; the area of Urosevac; Slivovo, Nedakovac, Nevoljane, Vrbica, Ljestar and Zegra in the municipality of Gnjilane; and Zitnje in the Municipality of Vitina). Almost the entire non-Albanian population has been driven out of the Pristina city quarters of Ulpijana, Suncani breg, Dardanija and Univerzitetsko naselje. Ethnic cleansing is being completed in Pristina, Gnjilane, Urosevac, Kosovska Mitrovica, Lipljan and Kosovo Polje, from which locations 80 per cent of the Serbian population have been expelled. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data for the month of September 1999, about 220,000 persons, largely Serbs and Montenegrins, have been expelled from Kosovo and Metohija. The most recent data indicate that the number of expellees stands at 330,000, 250,000 of them Serbs. Besides, the terror against the remaining non-Albanians and the pressure on them to leave Kosovo and Metohija continue unabated on a daily basis and in the presence of KFOR, which has done nothing to prevent these atrocities.

Over 50,000 houses have been burned and over 1,200 apartments broken into, looted or forcibly moved into (761 in Pristina, over 200 in Kosovska Mitrovica, 187 in Gnjilane and 124 in Orahovac). Over 30 Serbian villages have been sacked and all Serbian houses in the village of Muzicane have been burned; all Serbian

houses in the villages of Gornje i Donje Nerodimlje have been looted and burned; and 15 Serbian villages have been looted and depopulated. Throughout Kosovo and Metohija, non-Albanians continue to be stoned and to have bombs thrown at their homes, while their shops and other businesses are looted and demolished. Over 12,000 automobiles have been stolen.

Non-Albanians, such as Gorani and Muslims and Albanians loyal to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, are also threatened and terrorized. Most of the predominantly Catholic Croatian population has left the villages of Letinice, Vrnez, Kolo and Sasare. The Serbs and other non-Albanians at Gadnje, Orahovac and Velika Hoca are ghettoized and live under a virtual siege, just as do those at Koretin, the villages around Gnjilane, Priluzje, Gornja Srbica and Gorazdovac.

Public institutions and companies in Pristina, Prizren, Dragas, Podujevo, Lipljan, Strpci, Kosovska Mitrovica, Kosovo Polje and Djakovica have been unlawfully and forcibly taken over (those in Kosovo Polje and Djakovica even with the helping hand of KFOR). In the process, over 20,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have been dismissed and replaced most often by unskilled Albanians.

Seventy-seven churches, monasteries and other religious and cultural shrines have been destroyed or damaged, including the Church dedicated to the Entrance of the Most Holy Theotocos into the Temple at Dolac, the Monastery of St. Mark at Korisa dating from 1467, the Monastery of St. Kozma and Damjan at Zociste dating from the fourteenth century, the Church at Kijevo dating from the fourteenth century, the Monastery of Holy Trinity near Musutiste dating from the fourteenth century, the Monastery of Devic built in 1440, the Church of St. Paraskeva at Drenik dating from the fourteenth century, the Church of St. Demetrius near Pec, churches at Grmovo and Zegra, the Church of the Mother of God at Musutiste from 1315, the Church of St. Elijah at Bistrazin, the Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul at Suva Reka, the Monastery of St. Uros at Nerodimlje, the Monastery of St. Archangel Gabriel dating from the fourteenth century at Binac, the Church of Holy Virgin at Belo Polje dating from the sixteenth century, the Church of St. John the Baptist at Pecka Banja, churches in the village of Naklo, Vucitrn, Petrovac, Urosevac, Podgorce, Djurakovac, Krusevo, Osojane, Samodreza, Dresna, Rekovac and Petric, the Monastery of Dinac near Vitina and the Holy Trinity Cathedral Church at Djakovica.

All damaged or destroyed churches, monasteries or auxiliary buildings have been looted. In addition to demolition, looting and desecration, the clergy is being expelled as well.

Cultural shrines have also been targeted, including the statues of the Serbian lexicographer Vuk Karadzic and the great Serbian and Montenegrin poet Petar Petrovic Njegos in downtown Pristina.

There have been 405 cases of unauthorized entries of foreigners into the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo and Metohija) without proper documents, such as visas and certificates of competent authorities of the registration of stay, as well as 121 criminal offences of illicit trade and the possession of merchandise without proper documentation. KFOR has violated the territory of the land security zone on 109 occasions.

These facts are eloquent proof of the tragic situation prevalent in Kosovo and Metohija and the continuation, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the terror of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) against the Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Gorani, Turks and other non-Albanians, their expulsion and a massive violation of their basic human rights. In a word, the genocide against the Serbian population on a part of the sovereign territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its constituent Republic of Serbia continues unabated, as well as the systematic violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the Military-Technical Agreement and the Ahtisaari-Chernomyrdin Document.

Those responsible for this situation are KFOR and UNMIK, who continue to disregard the mandate established by the Security Council and to infringe the laws, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia by the policy of fait accompli and the regulations of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General in Kosovo and Metohija.

I recall that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has warned the Security Council on many occasions of these inadmissible developments and requested it to take appropriate measures for a full and consistent implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). It has also requested that a special meeting of the Security Council be held on the situation in Kosovo and Metohija (see annex, list of letters from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations).

Bearing in mind the aforementioned, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls on the Security Council to address the present dramatic situation in Kosovo and Metohija with all the responsibility inherent in its authority and to take measures to bring the policy and practice of KFOR and UNMIK up to the requirements of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement, including concrete measures against those responsible for these dangerous developments.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

List of letters from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations

1. Letter dated 22 June 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/708)

2. Letter dated 28 June 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/729)

3. Letter dated 6 July 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/759)

4. Letter dated 7 July 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/766)

5. Letter dated 16 July 1999 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/797)

6. Letter dated 24 July 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/818)

7. Letter dated 28 July 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/828)

8. Letter dated 4 August 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/850)

9. Letter dated 17 August 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/887)

10. Letter dated 20 August 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/899)

11. Letter dated 26 August 1999 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/922)

12. Letter dated 1 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/934)

13. Letter dated 1 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/935)

14. Letter dated 3 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/945)

15. Letter dated 7 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/953)

16. Letter dated 10 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/965)

17. Letter dated 12 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/966)

18. Letter dated 22 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1001)

19. Letter dated 22 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1002)

20. Letter dated 1 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1018)

21. Letter dated 1 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1019)

22. Letter dated 5 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1031)

23. Letter dated 5 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1032)

24. Letter dated 9 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1046)

25. Letter dated 13 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1056)

26. Letter dated 19 October 1999 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/1074)

27. Letter dated 20 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1075)

28. Letter dated 22 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1089)

29. Letter dated 22 October 1999 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/1090)

30. Letter dated 3 November 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1124)